

HATCHERY AND GENETIC MANAGEMENT PLAN (HGMP)

Hatchery Program:	Wallace River Winter Steelhead Program
Species or Hatchery Stock:	Skykomish Winter Steelhead (<i>Onchorynchus mykiss</i>)
Agency/Operator:	Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife
Watershed and Region:	Snohomish River Puget Sound
Date Submitted:	March 17, 2003
Date Last Updated:	March 17, 2003

SECTION 1. GENERAL PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

1.1) Name of hatchery or program.

Wallace River Winter Steelhead Program

1.2) Species and population (or stock) under propagation, and ESA status.

Skykomish River Winter Steelhead (*Onchorynchus mykiss*) - not listed

1.3) Responsible organization and individuals

Name (and title): Chuck Phillips, Region 4 Fish Program Manager

Doug Hatfield, Snohomish Complex Manager

Agency or Tribe: Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife

Address: 600 Capitol Way North, Olympia, WA 98501-1091

Telephone: (425) 775-1311 Ext 120 (360) 793-1382

Fax: (425) 338-1066 (360) 793-9558

Email: phillcep@dfw.wa.gov hatfidgh@dfw.wa.gov

Other agencies, Tribes, co-operators, or organizations involved, including contractors, and extent of involvement in the program:

1.4) Funding source, staffing level, and annual hatchery program operational costs.

The Wallace River winter steelhead program is funded through the State Wildlife fund.

1.5) Location(s) of hatchery and associated facilities.

Wallace River Hatchery: Wallace River (07.0940) RM 4 at confluence with May Creek (07.0943)

1.6) Type of program.

Isolated Harvest

1.7) Purpose (Goal) of program.

Augmentation

The goal of this program is to provide recreational harvest opportunity.

1.8) Justification for the program.

This hatchery program will be operated to provide fish for harvest while minimizing adverse effects on listed fish. This will be accomplished in the following manner:

1. Hatchery fish will be released as smolts at a time to minimize or eliminate adverse interactions with listed fish.
2. Only appropriate stocks will be propagated.
3. Hatchery fish will be externally marked to distinguish them from wild steelhead.
4. Fish will be acclimated before release when possible.
5. Hatchery fish will be propagated using appropriate fish culture methods and consistent with the Co-Managers' Disease Policy, spawning and genetic guidelines and state and federal water quality standards.
6. These hatchery fish will be harvested at a rate that does not adversely effect wild steelhead.
7. Juvenile fish produced in excess to production goals will be dealt with appropriately, such as being planted in lakes with no outlet.

1.9) List of program "Performance Standards".

See below

1.10) List of program "Performance Indicators", designated by "benefits" and "risks."

Performance Standards and Indicators for Puget Sound **Isolated Harvest** Steelhead programs

Performance Standard	Performance Indicator	Monitoring and Evaluation Plan
Produce adult fish for harvest	Survival and contribution rates	Monitor catch
Meet hatchery production goals	Number of juvenile fish released - 20,000	Future Brood Document (FBD) and hatchery records
Manage for adequate escapement where applicable	Hatchery return rates	Hatchery return records

Minimize interactions with listed fish through proper broodstock management and mass marking. Maximize hatchery adult capture effectiveness. Use only hatchery fish	Number of broodstock collected - NA	Rack counts
	Stray Rates	Spawning guidelines Hatchery records
	Sex ratios	Hatchery records
	Age structure	Hatchery records
	Timing of adult collection/spawning - NA	Hatchery records
	Total number of wild adults passed upstream - NA	Hatchery records Spawning guidelines
	Adherence to spawning guidelines - NA	
Minimize interactions with listed fish through proper rearing and release strategies	Juveniles released as smolts	FBD and hatchery records
	Out-migration timing of listed fish / hatchery fish - April-May (chinook) /May	FBD and historic natural outmigration times
	Size and time of release - 6 fpp/May release	FBD and hatchery records
	Hatchery stray rates	Hatchery records (marked vs unmarked)
Maintain stock integrity and genetic diversity	Effective population size	Spawning guidelines
	HOR spawners	

<p>Maximize in-hatchery survival of broodstock and their progeny; and</p> <p>Limit the impact of pathogens associated with hatchery stocks, on listed fish</p>	<p>Fish pathologists will monitor the health of hatchery stocks on a monthly basis and recommend preventative actions / strategies to maintain fish health</p>	<p>Co-Managers Disease Policy</p> <p>Fish health monitoring records</p>
	<p>Fish pathologists will diagnose fish health problems and minimize their impact</p>	
	<p>Vaccines will be administered when appropriate to protect fish health</p>	
	<p>A fish health database will be maintained to identify trends in fish health and disease and implement fish health management plans based on findings</p>	
	<p>Fish health staff will present workshops on fish health issues to provide continuing education to hatchery staff.</p>	
<p>Ensure hatchery operations comply with state and federal water quality standards through proper environmental monitoring</p>	<p>NPDES compliance</p>	<p>Monthly NPDES records</p>

1.11) Expected size of program.

1.11.1) Proposed annual broodstock collection level (maximum number of adult fish).

No broodstock collected at this facility (see Tokul Creek winter steelhead HGMP).

1.11.2) Proposed annual fish release levels (maximum number) by life stage and location. *(Use standardized life stage definitions by species presented in [Attachment 2](#)).*

Life Stage	Release Location	Annual Release Level
Eyed Eggs		
Unfed Fry		
Fry		
Fingerling		
Yearling	Wallace River (07.0940)	20,000

1.12) Current program performance, including estimated smolt-to-adult survival rates, adult production levels, and escapement levels. Indicate the source of these data.

See section 3.3.1 for harvest and escapement data.

1.13) Date program started (years in operation), or is expected to start.

1996

1.14) Expected duration of program.

Ongoing

1.15) Watersheds targeted by program.

Wallace River (07.0940).

1.16) Indicate alternative actions considered for attaining program goals, and reasons why those actions are not being proposed.

NA

SECTION 2. PROGRAM EFFECTS ON ESA-LISTED SALMONID POPULATIONS.

2.1) List all ESA permits or authorizations in hand for the hatchery program.

None

2.2) Provide descriptions, status, and projected take actions and levels for ESA-listed natural populations in the target area.

2.2.1) Description of ESA-listed salmonid population(s) affected by the program.

- Identify the ESA-listed population(s) that will be directly affected by the program.

None

- Identify the ESA-listed population(s) that may be incidentally affected by the program.

Snohomish summer chinook spawning in the upper Snohomish and Skykomish basins. This is a native stock that has been classified as depressed due to chronic low escapements (1992 SASSI)

Other Snohomish Basin Chinook populations:

- 1) Wallace River summer/fall chinook which spawns in the Wallace River. It is a composite stock that has been classified as healthy (1992 SASSI)
- 2) Snohomish fall chinook stock which spawns in the Snoqualmie basin as well as the Pilchuck River, Sultan River, Woods Creek and Elwell Creek. It is considered to be a native stock and has been classified as depressed due to low escapement trends (1992 SASSI)
- 3) Bridal Veil Creek Fall Chinook stock spawns in the south fork Skykomish River, including Bridal Veil Creek, as well as the North Fork Skykomish up to Bear Creek (RM 13.1). It is considered to be native and its stock status is classified as unknown (1992 SASSI).

Skykomish Bull Trout:

- 1) A single stock that spawns in the south fork Skykomish River including West Cady Creek, Goblin Creek, Troublesome Creek, Salmon Creek and the east fork Foss Creek, tributaries to the south fork Skykomish River. This stock is considered to be a native stock that has been classified as healthy based on increasing escapement trends (1998 SASSI bull trout and Dolly Varden appendix).

2.2.2) Status of ESA-listed salmonid population(s) affected by the program.

- Describe the status of the listed natural population(s) relative to “critical” and “viable” population thresholds (*see definitions in “Attachment 1”*).

Critical and viable population thresholds under ESA have not yet been determined. SASSI designations are stated in 2.2.1 above.

- Provide the most recent 12 year (e.g. 1988-present) progeny-to-parent ratios, survival data by life-stage, or other measures of productivity for the listed population. Indicate the source of these data.

1.358 : 1 for 1990 to 1999

- Provide the most recent 12 year (e.g. 1988-1999) annual spawning abundance estimates, or any other abundance information. Indicate the source of these data.

Recent Escapements: (composite of summer and fall run chinook)

1989	3138
1990	4209
1991	2783
1992	2708
1993	3866
1994	3626
1995	3176
1996	4851
1997	4292
1998	6304
1999	4790
2000	6092

- Provide the most recent 12 year (e.g. 1988-1999) estimates of annual proportions of direct hatchery-origin and listed natural-origin fish on natural spawning grounds, if known.

NA

2.2.3) Describe hatchery activities, including associated monitoring and evaluation and research programs, that may lead to the take of listed fish in the target area, and provide estimated annual levels of take (see "Attachment 1" for definition of "take").

- Describe hatchery activities that may lead to the take of listed salmonid populations in the target area, including how, where, and when the takes may occur, the risk potential for their occurrence, and the likely effects of the take.

The release of fish as described in this HGMP could potentially result in ecological interactions with listed species. These potential ecological interactions are discussed in Section 3.5, and risk control measures are discussed in Section 10.11. Implementation of the program modifications provided in this HGMP, and the actions previously taken by the comanagers, are anticipated to contribute to the continued improvement in the abundance of listed salmonids.

- Provide information regarding past takes associated with the hatchery program, (if known) including numbers taken, and observed injury or mortality levels for listed fish.

Unknown

- Provide projected annual take levels for listed fish by life stage (juvenile and adult) quantified (to the extent feasible) by the type of take resulting from the hatchery program (e.g. capture, handling, tagging, injury, or lethal take).

Complete the appended "take table" (Table 1) for this purpose. Provide a range of potential take numbers to account for alternate or "worst case" scenarios.

See "take" table.

- Indicate contingency plans for addressing situations where take levels within a given year have exceeded, or are projected to exceed, take levels described in this plan for the program.

SECTION 3. RELATIONSHIP OF PROGRAM TO OTHER MANAGEMENT OBJECTIVES

3.1) Describe alignment of the hatchery program with any ESU-wide hatchery plan (e.g. *Hood Canal Summer Chum Conservation Initiative*) or other regionally accepted policies (e.g. the NPPC *Annual Production Review Report and Recommendations* - NPPC document 99-15). Explain any proposed deviations from the plan or policies.

There are no ESU-wide hatchery plans or other regionally accepted policies currently in effect.

3.2) List all existing cooperative agreements, memoranda of understanding, memoranda of agreement, or other management plans or court orders under which program operates.

Harvest management plans with the Tulalip Tribe.

3.3) Relationship to harvest objectives.

Once hatchery escapement needs have been met at Tokul Creek, the harvest objective is to harvest at as high a rate as possible. Harvest of hatchery winter steelhead may approach 90% in some years.

3.3.1) Describe fisheries benefitting from the program, and indicate harvest levels and rates for program-origin fish for the last twelve years (1988-99), if available.

The program benefits the in-river recreational fishery and the Tulalip Tribal fishery

RETURN		SPORT			TRIBAL		WILD	WILD
YEAR	HATCH	WILD	TOTAL	HATCH	WILD	TOTAL	ESCAP.	RUN SIZE
1975-76								
1976-77			7,136			1,623		
1977-78			26,047			5,745		
1978-79			14,288			5,423		
1979-80			15,368			10,402		
1980-81	6,268	1,004	7,272	5,898	1,506	7,404	2,954	5,464
1981-82	4,076	1,086	5,162	4,819	1,397	6,216	4,160	6,643
1982-83	4,648	1,627	6,275	3,947	1,202	5,149	5,158	7,987
1983-84	8,756	423	9,179	4,049	245	4,294	6,432	7,100
1984-85	10,957	149	11,106	1,094	622	1,716	6,508	7,279
1985-86	8,947	257	9,204	7,885	765	8,650	7,790	8,812
1986-87	9,555	1,032	10,587	9,764	630	10,394	7,672	9,334
1987-88	10,355	2,286	12,641	5,362	979	6,341	7,744	11,009
1988-89	5,997	2,250	8,247	1,825	493	2,318	7,078	9,821
1989-90	6,347	1,888	8,235	3,705	197	3,902	5,386	7,471
1990-91	4,659	839	5,498	873	225	1,098	5,936	7,000
1991-92	10,248	1,209	11,457	1,913	35	1,948	8,588	9,832
1992-93	10,556	1,362	11,918	832	39	871	N/A	N/A
1993-94	5,299	411	5,710			85	6,992	7,403
1994-95	7,654	209	7,863			315	7,722	7,931
1995-96	5,273	379	5,652			((252))	N/A	379
1996-97	3,021	319	3,340			((241))	N/A	319
1997-98	2,067	105	2,172			((58))	5,250	5,355
1998-99	4,307	1,063	5,370			((182))	6,371	7,434
1999-00							2,790	2,790

3.4) Relationship to habitat protection and recovery strategies.

The comanagers' resource management plans for artificial production in Puget Sound are expected to be one component of a recovery plan for Puget Sound chinook under development through the Shared Strategy process. Several important analyses have been completed, including the identification of populations of Puget Sound chinook, but further development of the plan may result in an improved understanding of the habitat, harvest, and hatchery actions required for recovery of Puget Sound chinook.

3.5) Ecological interactions.

The program described in this HGMP interacts with the biotic and abiotic components of the freshwater, estuarine, and marine salmonid ecosystem through a complex web of short and longterm processes. The complexity of this web means that secondary or tertiary interactions (both positive and negative) with listed species could occur in multiple time periods, and that evaluation of the net effect can be difficult. WDFW is not aware of any studies that have directly evaluated the ecological effects of this program.

Alternatively, we provide in this section a brief summary of empirical information and theoretical analyses of three types of ecological interactions, nutrient enhancement, predation, and competition, that may be relevant to this program. Recent reviews by Fresh (1997), Flagg et al. (2000), and Stockner (2003) can be consulted for additional information; NMFS (2002) provides an extensive review and application to ESA permitting of artificial production programs.

Nutrient Enhancement

Adults originating from this program that return to natural spawning areas may provide a source of nutrients in oligotrophic coastal river systems and stimulate stream productivity. Many watersheds in the Pacific Northwest appear to be nutrient-limited (Gregory et al. 1987; Kline et al. 1997) and salmonid carcasses can be an important source of marine derived nutrients (Levy 1997). Carcasses from returning adult salmon have been found to elevate stream productivity through several pathways, including: 1) the releases of nutrients from decaying carcasses has been observed to stimulate primary productivity (Wipfli et al. 1998); 2) the decaying carcasses have been found to enrich the food base of aquatic invertebrates (Mathisen et al. 1988); and 3) juvenile salmonids have been observed to feed directly on the carcasses (Bilby et al. 1996). Addition of nutrients has been observed to increase the production of salmonids (Slaney and Ward 1993; Slaney et al. 2003; Ward et al. 2003).

Predation – Freshwater Environment

Coho and steelhead released from hatchery programs may prey upon listed species of salmonids, but the magnitude of predation will depend upon the characteristic of the listed population of salmonids, the habitat in which the population occurs, and the characteristics of the hatchery program (e.g., release time, release location, number released, and size of fish released). The site specific nature of predation, and the limited number of empirical studies that have been conducted, make it difficult to predict the predation effects of any specific hatchery program. WDFW is unaware of any studies that have empirically estimated the predation risks to listed species posed by the program described in this HGMP.

In the absence of site-specific empirical information, the identification of risk factors can be a useful tool for reviewing hatchery programs while monitoring and research programs are developed and implemented. Risk factors for evaluating the potential for significant predation include the following:

Environmental Characteristics. Water clarity and temperature, channel size and configuration, and river flow are among the environmental characteristics that can influence the likelihood that predation will occur (see SWIG (1984) for a review). The SIWG (1984) concluded that the potential for predation is greatest in small streams with flow and turbidity conditions conducive to high visibility.

Relative Body Size. The potential for predation is limited by the relative body size of fish released from the program and the size of prey. Generally, salmonid predators are thought to prey on fish approximately 1/3 or less their length (USFWS 1994), although

coho salmon have been observed to consume juvenile chinook salmon of up to 46% of their total length (Pearsons et al. 1998). The lengths of juvenile migrant chinook salmon originating from natural production have been monitored in numerous watersheds throughout Puget Sound, including the Skagit River, Stillaguamish River, Bear Creek, Cedar River, Green River, Puyallup River, and Dungeness River. The average size of migrant chinook salmon is typically 40mm or less in February and March, but increases in the period from April through June as emergence is completed and growth commences (Table 3.5.1). Assuming that the prey item can be no greater than 1/3 the length of the predator, Table 3.5.1 can be used to determine the length of predator required to consume a chinook salmon of average length in each time period. The increasing length of natural origin juvenile chinook salmon from March through June indicates that delaying the release hatchery smolts of a fixed size will reduce the risks associated with predation.

Table 3.5.1. Average length by statistical week of natural origin juvenile chinook salmon migrants captured in traps in Puget Sound watersheds. The minimum predator length corresponding to the average length of chinook salmon migrants, assuming that the prey can be no greater than 1/3 the length of the predator, are provided in the final row of the table. (NS: not sampled.)

Watershed	Statistical Week										
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Skagit ¹ 1997-2001	43.2	48.3	50.6	51.7	56.1	59.0	58.0	60.3	61.7	66.5	68.0
Stillaguamish ² 2001-2002	51.4	53.5	55.7	57.8	60.0	62.1	64.2	66.4	68.5	70.6	72.8
Cedar ³ 1998-2000	54.9	64.2	66.5	70.2	75.3	77.5	80.7	85.5	89.7	99.0	113
Green ⁴ 2000	52.1	57.2	59.6	63.1	68.1	69.5	NS	79.0	82.4	79.4	76.3
Puyallup ⁵ 2002	NS	NS	NS	66.2	62.0	70.3	73.7	72.7	78.7	80.0	82.3
Dungeness ⁶ 1996-1997	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	NS	77.9	78.8	81.8
All Systems Average Length	50.4	55.8	58.1	61.8	64.3	67.7	69.2	72.8	76.5	79.0	82.4
Minimum Predator Length	153	169	176	187	195	205	210	221	232	239	250

Sources:

¹ Data are from Seiler et al. (1998); Seiler et al. (1999); Seiler et al. (2000); Seiler et al. (2001), and Seiler et al. (2002)..

² Data are from regression models presented in Griffith et al. (2001) and Griffith et al. (2003).

³ Data are from Seiler et al. (2003).

⁴ Data are from Seiler et. (2002).

⁵ Data are from Samarin and Sebastian (2002).

⁶ Data are from Marlowe et al. (2001).

Date of Release. The release date of juvenile fish for the program can influence the likelihood that listed species are encountered or are of a size that is small enough to be consumed. The most extensive studies of the migration timing of naturally produced juvenile chinook salmon in the Puget Sound ESU have been conducted in the Skagit River, Bear Creek, Cedar River, and the Green River. Although distinct differences are evident in the timing of migration between watersheds, several general patterns are beginning to emerge:

- 1) Emigration occurs over a prolonged period, beginning soon after enough emergence (typically January) and continuing at least until July;
- 2) Two broad peaks in migration are often present during the January through July time period; an early season peak (typically in March) comprised of relatively small chinook salmon (40-45mm), and a second peak in mid-May to June comprised of larger chinook salmon;
- 3) On average, over 80% of the juvenile chinook have migrated past the trapping locations after statistical week 23 (usually occurring in the first week of June).

Table 3.5.2. Average cumulative proportion of the total number of natural origin juvenile chinook salmon migrants estimated to have migrated past traps in Puget Sound watersheds.

Watershed	Statistical Week										
	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	25	26
Skagit ¹ 1997-2001	0.61	0.64	0.68	0.73	0.76	0.78	0.83	0.86	0.90	0.92	0.94
Bear ² 1999-2000	0.26	0.27	0.28	0.32	0.41	0.52	0.73	0.84	0.92	0.96	0.97
Cedar ² 1999-2000	0.76	0.76	0.76	0.77	0.79	0.80	0.82	0.84	0.87	0.88	0.90
Green ³ 2000	0.63	0.63	0.64	0.69	0.77	0.79	0.84	0.86	0.88	0.98	1.00
All Systems Average	0.56	0.58	0.59	0.63	0.68	0.72	0.80	0.85	0.89	0.94	0.95

Sources:

¹ Data are from Seiler et al. (1998); Seiler et al. (1999); Seiler et al. (2000); Seiler et al. (2001), and Seiler et al. (2002)..

² Data are from Seiler et al. (2003).

³ Data are from Seiler et. (2002).

Release Location and Release Type. The likelihood of predation may also be affected by the location and type of release. Other factors being equal, the risk of predation may

increase with the length of time the fish released from the artificial production program are commingled with the listed species. In the freshwater environment, this is likely to be affected by distribution of the listed species in the watershed, the location of the release, and the speed at which fish released from the program migrate from the watershed.

Coho salmon and steelhead released from western Washington artificial production programs as smolts have typically been found to migrate rapidly downstream. Data from Seiler et al. (1997; 2000) indicate that coho smolts released from the Marblemount Hatchery on the Skagit River migrate approximately 11.2 river miles day. Steelhead smolts released onstation may travel even more rapidly – migration rates of approximately 20 river miles per day have been observed in the Cowlitz River (Harza 1998). However, trucking fish to offstation release sites, particularly release sites located outside of the watershed in which the fish have been reared, may slow migrations speeds (Table 3.5.3).

Table 3.5.3. Summary of travel speeds for steelhead smolts for several types of release strategies.

Location	Release Type	Migration Speed (river miles per day)	Source
Cowlitz River	Smolts, onstation	21.3	Harza (1998)
Kalama River	Trucked from facility located within watershed in which fish were released.	4.4	Hulett (pers. comm.)
Bingham Creek	Trucked from facility located outside of watershed in which fish were released.	0.6	Seiler et. al. (1997)
Stevens Creek	Trucked from facility located outside of watershed in which fish were released.	0.5	Seiler et. al. (1997)
Snow Creek	Trucked from facility located outside of watershed in which fish were released.	0.4	Seiler et. al. (1997)

Number Released. Increasing the number of fish released from an artificial production program may increase the risk of predation, although competition between predators for prey may eventually limit the total consumption (Peterman and Gatto 1978).

Predation – Marine Environment

WDFW is unaware of any studies that have empirically estimated the predation risks to listed species posed by the program described in this HGMP. NMFS (2002) reviewed existing information on the risks of predation in the marine environment posed by artificial production programs and concluded:

“1) Predation by hatchery fish on natural-origin smolts or sub-adults is less likely to occur than predation on fry. Coho and chinook salmon, after entering the

marine environment, generally prey upon fish one-half their length or less and consume, on average, fish prey that is less than one-fifth of their length (Brodeur 1991). During early marine life, predation on natural origin chinook, coho, and steelhead will likely be highest in situations where large, yearling-sized hatchery fish encounter sub-yearling fish or fry (SIWG 1984).”

“2) However, extensive stomach content analysis of coho salmon smolts collected through several studies in marine waters of Puget Sound, Washington do not substantiate any indication of significant predation upon juvenile salmonids (Simstad and Kinney 1978).”

“3) Likely reasons for apparent low predation rates on salmon juveniles, including chinook, by larger chinook and other marine predators are described by Cardwell and Fresh (1979). These reasons included: 1) due to rapid growth, fry are better able to elude predators and are accessible to a smaller proportion of predators due to size alone; 2) because fry have dispersed, they are present in low densities relative to other fish and invertebrate prey; and 3) there has either been learning or selection for some predator avoidance.”

Competition

WDFW is unaware of any studies that have empirically estimated the competition risks to listed species posed by the program described in this HGMP. Studies conducted in other areas indicate that this program is likely to pose a minimal risk of competition:

1) As discussed above, coho salmon and steelhead released from hatchery programs as smolts typically migrate rapidly downstream. The SIWG (1984) concluded that “migrant fish will likely be present for too short a period to compete with resident salmonids.”

2) NMFS (2002) noted that “..where interspecific populations have evolved sympatrically, chinook salmon and steelhead have evolved slight differences in habitat use patterns that minimize their interactions with coho salmon (Nilsson 1967; Lister and Genoe 1970; Taylor 1991). Along with the habitat differences exhibited by coho and steelhead, they also show differences in foraging behavior. Peterson (1966) and Johnston (1967) reported that juvenile coho are surface oriented and feed primarily on drifting and flying insects, while steelhead are bottom oriented and feed largely on benthic invertebrates.”

3) Flagg et al. (2000) concluded, “By definition, hatchery and wild salmonids will not compete unless they require the same limiting resource. Thus, the modern enhancement strategy of releasing salmon and steelhead trout as smolts markedly reduces the potential for hatchery and wild fish to compete for resources in the freshwater rearing environment. Miller (1953), Hochachka (1961), and Reimers (1963), among others, have noted that this potential for competition is further reduced by the fact that many hatchery salmonids have developed different habitat and dietary behavior than wild salmonids.” Flagg et al (2000) also stated “It is unclear whether or not hatchery and wild chinook salmon utilize similar or different resources in the estuarine environment.”

4) Fresh (1997) noted that “Few studies have clearly established the role of competition and predation in anadromous population declines, especially in marine habitats. A major reason for the uncertainty in the available data is the complexity and dynamic nature of competition and predation; a small change in one variable (e.g., prey size) significantly changes outcomes of competition and predation. In addition, large data gaps exist in our understanding of these interactions. For instance, evaluating the impact of introduced fishes is impossible because we do not know which nonnative fishes occur in many salmon-producing watersheds. Most available information is circumstantial. While such information can identify where inter- or intra specific relationships may occur, it does not test mechanisms explaining why observed relations exist. Thus, competition and predation are usually one of several plausible hypotheses explaining observed results.”

SECTION 4. WATER SOURCE

4.1) Provide a quantitative and narrative description of the water source (spring, well, surface), water quality profile, and natural limitations to production attributable to the water source.

The Wallace River and May Creek are the two sources of water used for rearing winter steelhead at Wallace River Hatchery. Both of these are surface water in origin. Both sources exhibit similar temperature profiles ranging from the mid 30°s to the upper 60°s Fahrenheit. They are small streams that are subject to rapid changes in flow and height especially during the winter flood months. Water for the hatchery is pumped from both sources: The Wallace River can provide as much as 12,000 gallons per minute (gpm). 5,800 gpm is available from May Creek. The facility is covered under NPDES permit # WAG 133006

4.2) Indicate risk aversion measures that will be applied to minimize the likelihood for the take of listed natural fish as a result of hatchery water withdrawal, screening, or effluent discharge.

The facility has two intake structures, one on May Creek the other on the Wallace River. Chinook are not passed above the May Creek intake. The May Creek intake has 1" x .125" screen and is believed to be compliant. The Wallace River intake screens have recently been replaced with compliant mesh. Chinook are passed above the Wallace River intake.

SECTION 5. FACILITIES

5.1) Broodstock collection facilities (or methods).

NA (see Tokul Creek winter steelhead HGMP).

5.2) Fish transportation equipment (description of pen, tank truck, or container used).

NA

5.3) Broodstock holding and spawning facilities.

NA

5.4) Incubation facilities.

NA

5.5) Rearing facilities.

Fish are initially reared at Tokul Creek Hatchery. At 100 fish per pound (fpp), 300,000 are transferred to Wallace River Hatchery where they are placed in standard size raceways for additional rearing. This typically takes place in July. Once the fish reach a size of 70 fpp all, but approximately, 20,000 are reared and released into the Wallace River. The fish are released in May of the year at 6 fpp. The remaining fish are transferred to Reiter Ponds.

The Hatchery Scientific Review Group (HSRG) has recommended to expand the facility at Reiter to provide for early rearing of winter steelhead so the need for initial rearing of 300,000 at the Wallace River Hatchery is eliminated. Scoping plans are underway, but will need funding.

5.6) Acclimation/release facilities.

When the fish reach a size of 70 fpp in July, 20,000 are kept on-station for final rearing. The fish are released in May of the following year at 6 fpp.

5.7) Describe operational difficulties or disasters that led to significant fish mortality.

Because surface water is the source for the hatchery the threats from diseases and parasites present the most significant threat to fish health. Additionally, electrical power is required to supply water to the ponds, therefore, the loss of power also presents a constant threat.

5.8) Indicate available back-up systems, and risk aversion measures that will be applied, that minimize the likelihood for the take of listed natural fish that may result from equipment failure, water loss, flooding, disease transmission, or other events that could lead to injury or mortality.

Wallace River Hatchery is staffed with five full time employees, one of which is in standby status 24 hours a day seven days a week. All staff are very familiar with the workings of the hatchery and have received training in fish cultural techniques and disease recognition and prevention issues. Additionally, fish health staff make frequent visits to the hatchery to check the health of fish stocks and are available immediately in

case of a disease outbreak. The hatchery is equipped with a sophisticated alarm system that monitors flow and other conditions critical to hatchery operations. There is a standby power generator capable of supplying all of the electrical needs of the hatchery in case of a loss of power.

SECTION 6. BROODSTOCK ORIGIN AND IDENTITY

Describe the origin and identity of broodstock used in the program, its ESA-listing status, annual collection goals, and relationship to wild fish of the same species/population.

6.1) Source.

Broodstock for this program come from adult winter steelhead returns to Tokul Creek Hatchery(see Tokul Creek winter steelhead HGMP).

6.2) Supporting information.

6.2.1) History.

See Tokul Creek winter steelhead HGMP.

6.2.2) Annual size.

See Tokul Creek winter steelhead HGMP

6.2.3) Past and proposed level of natural fish in broodstock.

Past levels unknown. No natural fish used in current broodstock (all mass marked; adipose fin clipped).

6.2.4) Genetic or ecological differences.

None known.

6.2.5) Reasons for choosing.

Locally adapted stock.

6.3) Indicate risk aversion measures that will be applied to minimize the likelihood for adverse genetic or ecological effects to listed natural fish that may occur as a result of broodstock selection practices.

NA

SECTION 7. BROODSTOCK COLLECTION

7.1) Life-history stage to be collected (adults, eggs, or juveniles).

There is no winter steelhead broodstock collection at Wallace River Hatchery (see Tokul Creek winter steelhead HGMP).

7.2) Collection or sampling design.

NA

7.3) Identity.

NA

7.4) Proposed number to be collected:

7.4.1) Program goal (assuming 1:1 sex ratio for adults):

There is no winter steelhead broodstock collection at Wallace River Hatchery (see Tokul Creek winter steelhead HGMP).

7.4.2) Broodstock collection levels for the last twelve years (e.g. 1988-99), or for most recent years available:

Year	Adults Females	Males	Jacks	Eggs	Juveniles
1988					
1989					
1990					
1991					
1992					
1993					
1994					
1995					
1996					
1997					
1998					
1999					
2000					
2001					

Data source:

7.5) Disposition of hatchery-origin fish collected in surplus of broodstock needs.

NA

7.6) Fish transportation and holding methods.

NA

7.7) Describe fish health maintenance and sanitation procedures applied.

NA

7.8) Disposition of carcasses.

NA

7.9) Indicate risk aversion measures that will be applied to minimize the likelihood for adverse genetic or ecological effects to listed natural fish resulting from the broodstock collection program.

NA

SECTION 8. MATING

Describe fish mating procedures that will be used, including those applied to meet performance indicators identified previously.

8.1) Selection method.

NA (see Tokul Creek winter steelhead HGMP).

8.2) Males.

NA

8.3) Fertilization.

NA

8.4) Cryopreserved gametes.

NA

8.5) Indicate risk aversion measures that will be applied to minimize the likelihood for adverse genetic or ecological effects to listed natural fish resulting from the mating scheme.

_____NA

SECTION 9. INCUBATION AND REARING -

Specify any management *goals* (e.g. “egg to smolt survival”) that the hatchery is currently operating under for the hatchery stock in the appropriate sections below. Provide data on the success of meeting the desired hatchery goals.

9.1) Incubation:

There is no incubation of winter steelhead eggs at Wallace River Hatchery.

9.1.1) Number of eggs taken and survival rates to eye-up and/or ponding.

NA

9.1.2) Cause for, and disposition of surplus egg takes.

NA

9.1.3) Loading densities applied during incubation.

NA

9.1.4) Incubation conditions.

NA

9.1.5) Ponding.

NA

9.1.6) Fish health maintenance and monitoring.

NA

9.1.7) Indicate risk aversion measures that will be applied to minimize the likelihood for adverse genetic and ecological effects to listed fish during incubation.

NA

9.2) Rearing:

9.2.1) Provide survival rate data (*average program performance*) by hatchery life stage (fry to fingerling; fingerling to smolt) for the most recent twelve years (1988-99), or for years dependable data are available..

9.2.2) Density and loading criteria (goals and actual levels).

Numerous criteria are applied depending on the fish's size, the pond style they reside in, water quality, water temperature, relative health and water conditions. However, as a rule, the criteria limits loadings to a maximum of 3 pounds fish/gpm of flow until they have reached a size of 100 fpp.

9.2.3) Fish rearing conditions

Water temperatures are monitored on a daily basis. Water flows are checked at least weekly. Each pond is monitored for loss and loss is picked daily. Ponds are vacuumed on an as-needed basis (typically weekly). General health of the fish is monitored by Fish Health staff on a biweekly basis.

9.2.4) Indicate biweekly or monthly fish growth information (*average program performance*), including length, weight, and condition factor data collected during rearing, if available.

Not available.

9.2.5) Indicate monthly fish growth rate and energy reserve data (*average program performance*), if available.

Not available

9.2.6) Indicate food type used, daily application schedule, feeding rate range (e.g. % B.W./day and lbs/gpm inflow), and estimates of total food conversion efficiency during rearing (*average program performance*).

Diets are supplied by Moore-Clark and BioOregon. The diets are typically "dry" or "semi-dry" in nature and included starter diets, crumbles and pellet type feeds. Daily percent of

body weight fed varies depending on the size of the fish, temperature of the water and time of year. However, the range is usually from 1-3% B.W./day. Overall food conversion is typically 1.1 to 1.2.

9.2.7) Fish health monitoring, disease treatment, and sanitation procedures.

Sanitation procedures include the use of iodophore solutions as disinfectant for tools and nets and other equipment used between ponds and stocks of fish. Fish Health staff monitor the fish on a biweekly basis and disease treatment is done on an as-needed basis.

9.2.8) Smolt development indices (e.g. gill ATPase activity), if applicable.

NA

9.2.9) Indicate the use of "natural" rearing methods as applied in the program.

NA

9.2.10) Indicate risk aversion measures that will be applied to minimize the likelihood for adverse genetic and ecological effects to listed fish under propagation.

NA

SECTION 10. RELEASE

Describe fish release levels, and release practices applied through the hatchery program.

10.1) Proposed fish release levels. *(Use standardized life stage definitions by species presented in Attachment 2. "Location" is watershed planted (e.g. "Elwha River").)*

Age Class	Maximum Number	Size (fpp)	Release Date	Location
Eggs				
Unfed Fry				
Fry				
Fingerling				
Yearling	20,000	6	May	Wallace River

10.2) Specific location(s) of proposed release(s).

Stream, river, or watercourse:

Wallace River (07.0940)

Release point:

Wallace River Hatchery (RM 4)

Major watershed:

Snohomish River

Basin or Region:

Puget Sound

10.3) Actual numbers and sizes of fish released by age class through the program.

Release year	Eggs/ Unfed Fry	Avg size	Fry	Avg size	Fingerling	Avg size	Yearling	Avg size
1988								
1989								
1990								
1991								
1992								
1993								
1994								
1995								
1996								
1997								
1998								
1999							14,760	7
2000							15,800	7
2001							20,000	7
Average							16,853	7

Data source:

10.4) Actual dates of release and description of release protocols.

Fish are released from mid to the end of May and are forced from the ponds.

10.5) Fish transportation procedures, if applicable.

NA

10.6) Acclimation procedures (*methods applied and length of time*).

Reared on the same water source (river) prior to release.

10.7) Marks applied, and proportions of the total hatchery population marked, to identify hatchery adults.

All hatchery steelhead are adipose-fin clipped.

10.8) Disposition plans for fish identified at the time of release as surplus to programmed or approved levels.

Programmed levels will be controlled by limiting the number of broodstock collected.

10.9) Fish health certification procedures applied pre-release.

These winter steelhead are fish health certified in accordance with the Co-Managers Fish Health Policy within two weeks of their scheduled release.

10.10) Emergency release procedures in response to flooding or water system failure.

In the case of a catastrophic event conditions critical to the fishes health would be monitored and if deemed necessary the fish would be released prematurely to prevent their loss in the ponds.

10.11) Indicate risk aversion measures that will be applied to minimize the likelihood for adverse genetic and ecological effects to listed fish resulting from fish releases.

To minimize the risk of residualization and impact upon natural fish, hatchery yearlings are released in May as smolts and only in the Snohomish River watershed. All fish released are mass marked.

SECTION 11. MONITORING AND EVALUATION OF PERFORMANCE INDICATORS

11.1) Monitoring and evaluation of “Performance Indicators” presented in Section 1.10.

11.1.1) Describe plans and methods proposed to collect data necessary to respond to each “Performance Indicator” identified for the program.

The comanagers conduct numerous ongoing monitor programs, including catch, escapement, marking, tagging, and fish health testing. The focus of enhanced monitoring and evaluation programs will be on the risks posed by ecological interactions with listed species. WDFW is proceeding on four tracks:

- 1) An ongoing research program conducted by Duffy et al. (2002) is assessing the nearshore distribution, size structure, and trophic interactions of juvenile salmon, and potential predators and competitors, in northern and southern Puget Sound. Funding is provided through the federal Hatchery Scientific Review Group.

- 2) A three year study of the estuarine and early marine use of Sinclair Inlet by juvenile salmonids is nearing completion. The project has four objectives:
- a) Assess the spatial and temporal use of littoral habitats by juvenile chinook throughout the time these fish are available in the inlet;
 - b) Assess the use of offshore (i.e., non-littoral) habitats by juvenile chinook;
 - c) Determine how long cohorts of juvenile chinook salmon are present in Sinclair inlet;
 - d) Examine the trophic ecology of juvenile chinook in Sinclair Inlet. This will consist of evaluating the diets of wild chinook salmon and some of their potential predators and competitors. Funding is provided by the USDD-Navy.
- 3) WDFW is developing the design for a research project to assess the risks of predation on listed species by coho salmon and steelhead released from artificial production programs. Questions which this project will address include:
- a) How does trucking and the source of fish (within watershed or out of watershed) affect the migration rate of juvenile steelhead?
 - b) How many juvenile chinook salmon of natural origin do coho salmon and steelhead consume?
 - c) What is the rate of residualism of steelhead in Puget Sound rivers?

Funding needs have not yet been quantified, but would likely be met through a combination of federal and state sources.

- 4) WDFW is assisting the Hatchery Scientific Review Group in the development of a template for a regional monitoring plan. The template will provide an integrated assessment of hatchery and wild populations.

11.1.2) Indicate whether funding, staffing, and other support logistics are available or committed to allow implementation of the monitoring and evaluation program.

See Section 11.1.1

11.2) Indicate risk aversion measures that will be applied to minimize the likelihood for adverse genetic and ecological effects to listed fish resulting from monitoring and evaluation activities.

Risk aversion measures will be developed in conjunction with the monitoring and evaluation plans.

SECTION 12. RESEARCH

12.1) Objective or purpose.

There is currently no research being conducted using Wallace River Winter Steelhead.

12.2) Cooperating and funding agencies.

12.3) Principle investigator or project supervisor and staff.

12.4) Status of stock, particularly the group affected by project, if different than the stock(s) described in Section 2.

12.5) Techniques: include capture methods, drugs, samples collected, tags applied.

12.6) Dates or time period in which research activity occurs.

12.7) Care and maintenance of live fish or eggs, holding duration, transport methods.

12.8) Expected type and effects of take and potential for injury or mortality.

12.9) Level of take of listed fish: number or range of fish handled, injured, or killed by sex, age, or size, if not already indicated in Section 2 and the attached “take table” (Table 1).

12.10) Alternative methods to achieve project objectives.

12.11) List species similar or related to the threatened species; provide number and causes of mortality related to this research project.

12.12) Indicate risk aversion measures that will be applied to minimize the likelihood for adverse ecological effects, injury, or mortality to listed fish as a result of the proposed research activities.

SECTION 13. ATTACHMENTS AND CITATIONS

Bilby, R.E., B.R. Fransen, and P.A. Bisson. 1996. Incorporation of nitrogen and carbon from spawning coho salmon into the trophic system of small streams: evidence from stable isotopes. *Can. J. Fish. Aquat. Scit.* 53: 164-173.

Brodeur, R. D. 1991. Ontogenetic variations in the type and size of prey consumed by juvenile coho, *Oncorhynchus kisutch*, and chinook, *O. tshawytscha*, salmon. *Environ.*

Biol. Fishes 30: 303-315.

Cardwell, R.D., and K.L. Fresh. 1979. Predation upon juvenile salmon. Draft technical paper, September 13, 1979. Washington Department of Fisheries. Olympia, Washington.

Flagg, T.A., B.A. Berejikian, J.E. Colt, W.W. Dickhoff, L.W. Harrell, D.J. Maynard, C.E. Nash, M.S. Strom, R.N. Iwamoto, and C.V.W. Mahnken. 2000. Ecological and behavioral impacts of artificial production strategies on the abundance of wild salmon populations. U.S. Dept. Commer., NOAA Tech. Memo. NMFS-NWFSC-41: 92p.

Fresh, K.L. 1997. The role of competition and predation in the decline of Pacific salmon and steelhead. In D.J. Stouder, P.A. Bisson, and R.J. Naiman (editors), Pacific salmon and their ecosystems: status and future options, p. 245-275. Chapman Hall, New York.

Gregory, S.V., G.A. Lamberti, D.C. Erman, K.V. Koski, M.L. Murphy, and J.R. Sedell. 1987. Influence of forest practices on aquatic production. In E.O. Salo and T.W. Cundy (editors), Streamside management: forestry and fishery interactions. Institute of Forest Resources, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington.

Griffith, J., R. Rogers, J. Drotts, and P. Stevenson. 2001. 2001 Stillaguamish River smolt trapping project. Stillaguamish Tribe of Indians, Arlington, Washington.

Griffith, J., R. Rogers, J. Drotts, and P. Stevenson. 2003. 2002 Stillaguamish River smolt trapping project. Stillaguamish Tribe of Indians, Arlington, Washington.

Harza. 1999. The 1997 and 1998 technical study reports, Cowlitz River Hydroelectric Project. Vol 2, pp 35-42.

Hochachka, P.W. 1961. Liver glycogen reserves of interacting resident and introduced trout populations. Can. J. Fish. Aquat. Sci. 48: 125-135.

Johnston, J.M. 1967. Food and feeding habits of juvenile coho salmon and steelhead trout in Worthy Creek, Washington. Master's thesis, University of Washington, Seattle.

Kline, T.C., J.J. Goring, Q.A. Mathisen, and P.H. Poe. 1990. Recycling of elements transported upstream by runs of Pacific salmon: I ¹⁵N and ¹³C evidence in Sashin Creek, southeastern Alaska. Can. J. Fish. Aquat. Sci. 47: 136-144.

Levy, S. 1997. Pacific salmon bring it all back home. BioScience 47: 657-660.

Lister, D.B., and H.S. Genoe. 1970. Stream habitat utilization by cohabiting underyearlings of chinook (*Oncorhynchus tshawytscha*) and coho (*O. kisutch*) in the Big

Qualicum River, British Columbia. J. Fish. Res. Board. Can. 27: 1215-1224.

Marlowe, C., B. Freymond, R.W. Rogers, and G. Volkhardt. 2001. Dungeness River chinook salmon rebuilding project: progress report 1993-1998. Report FPA 00-24. Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, Olympia, Washington.

Mathisen, O.A., P.L. Parker, J.J. Goering, T.C. Kline, P.H. Poe, and R.S. Scalan. 1988. Recycling of marine elements transported into freshwater systems by anadromous salmon. Verh. Int. Ver. Limnol. 23: 2249-2258.

Miller, R.B. 1953. Comparative survival of wild and hatchery-reared cutthroat trout in a stream. Trans. Am. Fish. Soc. 83: 120-130.

NMFS (National Marine Fisheries Service). 2002. Biological opinion on artificial propagation in the Hood Canal and eastern Strait of Juan de Fuca regions of Washington State. National Marine Fisheries Service, Northwest Region.

Pearsons, T.N., G.A. McMichael, K.D. Ham, E.L. Bartrand, A. I. Fritts, and C. W. Hopley. 1998. Yakima River species interactions studies. Progress report 1995-1997 submitted to Bonneville Power Administration, Portland, Oregon. DOE/BP-64878-6.

Peterman, R.M., and M. Gatto. 1978. Estimation of the functional responses of predators on juvenile salmon. J. Fish. Res. Board Can. 35: 797-808.

Peterson, G.R. 1966. The relationship of invertebrate drift abundance to the standing crop of benthic drift abundance to the standing crop of benthic organisms in a small stream. Master's thesis, Univ. of British Columbia, Vancouver.

Reimers, N. 1963. Body condition, water temperature, and over-winter survival of hatchery reared trout in Convict Creek, California. Trans. Am. Fish. Soc. 92: 39-46.

Samarin, P., and T. Sebastian. 2002. Salmon smolt catch by a rotary screwtrap operated in the Puyallup River: 2002. Puyallup Indian Tribe.

Seidel, Paul, 1983, Spawning Guidelines for Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife Hatcheries, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, Olympia

Seiler, D., L. Kishimoto, and S. Neuhauser. 1998. 1997 Skagit River wild 0+ chinook production evaluation. Contract report to Seattle City Light. Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, Olympia, Washington.

Seiler, D., L. Kishimoto, and S. Neuhauser. 1999. 1998 Skagit River wild 0+ chinook

production evaluation. Contract report to Seattle City Light. Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, Olympia, Washington.

Seiler, D., L. Kishimoto, and S. Neuhauser. 2000. 1999 Skagit River wild 0+ chinook production evaluation. Contract report to Seattle City Light. Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, Olympia, Washington.

Seiler, D., L. Kishimoto, and S. Neuhauser. 2001. 2000 Skagit River wild 0+ chinook production evaluation. Contract report to Seattle City Light. Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, Olympia, Washington.

Seiler, D., L. Kishimoto, and S. Neuhauser. 2002. 2001 Skagit River wild 0+ chinook production evaluation. Contract report to Seattle City Light. Report FPA 02-11. Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, Olympia, Washington.

Seiler, D., G. Volkhardt, and L. Kishimoto. 2003. Evaluation of downstream migrant salmon production in 1999 and 2000 from three Lake Washington tributaries: Cedar River, Bear Creek, and Issaquah Creek. Report FPA 02-07. Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, Olympia, Washington.

Seiler, D., G. Volkhardt, L. Kishimoto, and P. Topping. 2002. 2000 Green River juvenile salmonid production evaluation. Report FPT 02-03. Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, Olympia, Washington.

Simenstad, C.A., and W.J. Kinney. 1978. Trophic relationships of out-migrating chum salmon in Hood Canal, Washington, 1977. Univ. of Washington, Fish. Res. Inst., Final Rep., FRI-UW-8026.

Slaney, P.A., B.R. Ward. 1993. Experimental fertilization of nutrient deficient streams in British Columbia. In G. Schooner and S. Asselin (editors), Le developpement du saumon Atlantique au Quebec: connaitre les regles du jeu pour reussir. Colloque international e la Federation quebecoise pour le saumon atlantique, p. 128-141. Quebec, decembre 1992. Collection *Salmo salar* n°1.

Slaney, P.A., B.R. Ward, and J.C. Wightman. 2003. Experimental nutrient addition to the Keogh River and application to the Salmon River in coastal British Columbia. In J.G. Stockner, (editor), Nutrients in salmonid ecosystems: sustaining production and biodiversity, p. 111-126. American Fisheries Society, Symposium 34, Bethesda, Maryland.

SIWG (Species Interaction Work Group). 1984. Evaluation of potential species interaction effects in the planning and selection of salmonid enhancement projects. J. Rensel, chairman and K. Fresh, editor. Report prepared for the Enhancement Planning

Team for implementation of the Salmon and Steelhead Conservation and Enhancement Act of 1980. Washington Department of Fisheries. Olympia, WA. 80pp.

Stockner, J. G., editor. 2003. Nutrients in salmonid ecosystems: sustaining production and biodiversity. American Fisheries Society, Symposium 34, Bethesda, Maryland.

USFWS (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service). 1994. Biological assessment for operation of U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service operated or funded hatcheries in the Columbia River Basin in 1995-1998. Submitted to National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) under cover letter, dated August 2, 1994, from William F. Shake, Acting USFWS Regional Director, to Brian Brown, NMFS.

Ward, B.R., D.J.F. McCubbing, and P.A. Slaney. 2003. Evaluation of the addition of inorganic nutrients and stream habitat structures in the Keogh River watershed for steelhead trout and coho salmon. . In J.G. Stockner,(editor), Nutrients in salmonid ecosystems: sustaining production and biodiversity, p. 127-147. American Fisheries Society, Symposium 34, Bethesda, Maryland.

Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife and Washington Treaty Indian Tribes. 1998. Salmonid Disease Control Policy of the Fisheries Co-Managers of Washington State. Olympia.

Wipfli, M.S., J. Hudson, and J. Caouette. 1998 Influence of salmon carcasses on stream productivity: response of biofilm and benthic macroinvertebrates in southeastern Alaska, U.S.A. Can J. Fish. Aquat. Sci. 55: 1503-1511.

Seidel, Paul, 1983, Spawning Guidelines for Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife Hatcheries, Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife, Olympia

SECTION 14. CERTIFICATION LANGUAGE AND SIGNATURE OF RESPONSIBLE PARTY

“I hereby certify that the foregoing information is complete, true and correct to the best of my knowledge and belief. I understand that the information provided in this HGMP is submitted for the purpose of receiving limits from take prohibitions specified under the Endangered Species Act of 1973 (16 U.S.C.1531-1543) and regulations promulgated thereafter for the proposed hatchery program, and that any false statement may subject me to the criminal penalties of 18 U.S.C. 1001, or penalties provided under the Endangered Species Act of 1973.”

Name, Title, and Signature of Applicant:

Certified by_____ Date:_____

Table 1. Estimated listed salmonid take levels of by hatchery activity.

Listed species affected: Chinook ESU/Population: Puget Sound Activity: Hatchery operations-Winter Steelhead				
Location of hatchery activity: Wallace R. Dates of activity: July-May Hatchery program operator: WDFW				
Type of Take	Annual Take of Listed Fish By Life Stage (<i>Number of Fish</i>)			
	Egg/Fry	Juvenile/Smolt	Adult	Carcass
Observe or harass a)				
Collect for transport b)				
Capture, handle, and release c)				
Capture, handle, tag/mark/tissue sample, and release d)				
Removal (e.g. broodstock) e)				
Intentional lethal take f)				
Unintentional lethal take g)	Unknown	Unknown		
Other Take (specify) h)				

- a. Contact with listed fish through stream surveys, carcass and mark recovery projects, or migrational delay at weirs.
- b. Take associated with weir or trapping operations where listed fish are captured and transported for release.
- c. Take associated with weir or trapping operations where listed fish are captured, handled and released upstream or downstream.
- d. Take occurring due to tagging and/or bio-sampling of fish collected through trapping operations prior to upstream or downstream release, or through carcass recovery programs.
- e. Listed fish removed from the wild and collected for use as broodstock.
- f. Intentional mortality of listed fish, usually as a result of spawning as broodstock.
- g. Unintentional mortality of listed fish, including loss of fish during transport or holding prior to spawning or prior to release into the wild, or, for integrated programs, mortalities during incubation and rearing.
- h. Other takes not identified above as a category.

Instructions:

1. An entry for a fish to be taken should be in the take category that describes the greatest impact.
2. Each take to be entered in the table should be in one take category only (there should not be more than one entry for the same sampling event).
3. If an individual fish is to be taken more than once on separate occasions, each take must be entered in the take table.